

## Palestinian refugees worry Israel

JERUSALEM (R) — Israel is opposed to resettlement of Palestinian refugees in camps near the Israeli-Lebanese border. Economics Minister Yaakov Meridor said Monday. Mr. Meridor, who is in charge of what Israel calls humanitarian assistance to South Lebanon, told a press conference that refugee camps were "breeding grounds" for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and said Israel would prefer the Palestinians to be dispersed among the Lebanese population. If the Palestinians could not be integrated into Lebanon he suggested they should be moved far from the Israeli border to provisional camps north of the port of Sidon. The minister said Israel had appealed to the Red Cross to try to evacuate pregnant women and those with children from besieged West Beirut.

# Jordan Times

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## Hassan deplores Baghdad explosion

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday sent a cable to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq deplored the car bomb explosion which occurred outside the information section of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning in Baghdad Sunday. Prince Hassan conveyed his sympathy for the families of the victims and expressed his confidence that Iraq will come out victorious in its efforts to defend the rights and dignity of the Arab Nation. Iraq has been at war with Iran for nearly two years now.

## Vienna protests damage to embassy in Beirut

VIENNA (R) — Austria Monday protested to Israel over damage to the Austrian embassy in Beirut by Israeli artillery Sunday. Austrian officials said Israeli ambassador to Vienna Yissakhar Ben-Yaacov was summoned to the foreign ministry to receive a sharp protest over the incident, and a demand that the Israeli government pay for all damage. According to reports received by the ministry here the Austrian ambassador's residence was severely damaged during Sunday's bombardment. The building was empty at the time.

## Awqaf minister off to Mecca

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif left for Mecca, Saudi Arabia, Monday to take part in an emergency meeting of the World Islamic League's constituent assembly due to open Tuesday. During the five-day meeting participants will discuss the situation in Lebanon and defining the duties of Muslim Ulemas (scholars) toward the Palestinians. The minister is accompanied by his office director Nayef Abu Rajab.

## Vatican restores links with North Europe after 4 century break

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Vatican said Monday it has restored full diplomatic relations with Denmark, Sweden and Norway for the first time since the Protestant reformation swept North Europe four centuries ago. Until Monday the Holy See was represented in the three countries by a single apostolic delegate, Monsignor Luigi Bellotti, who also looked after the Vatican's interests in Finland and Iceland. The decision to upgrade relations with the three Scandinavian countries, which are overwhelmingly Lutheran, had been taken through a "desire to promote and develop mutual and friendly relations," the Vatican said.

## 15 Iranians killed

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Monday its forces had killed 15 Iranians in the central sector of the Gulf war front while Iranian artillery killed four civilians and wounded eight in Iraqi towns.

## Rome asks Israel to observe truce

ROME (R) — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo Monday called on Israel to observe the truce in Beirut as a step towards a negotiated Middle East settlement which respects Palestinian aspirations, the foreign ministry said. The call from Mr. Colombo was sent to his Israeli counterpart Yitzhak Shamir, a military communique said. Last week U.S. mediator Philip Habib stopped off in Rome after talks in the Middle East to brief Mr. Colombo on the possibility of establishing a multinational peace-keeping force. Italy and other European countries have offered in principle to take part in such a force.

Colombo in Latin America, Page 8

'But not the entire organisation'

## Athens invites Arafat to stay temporarily

ATHENS (R) — Greece has given Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat an open invitation to come and live here on a temporary basis, a government spokesman said Monday night. Chief government spokesman Dimitrios Maroudas made it clear the invitation only extended to Mr. Arafat and his immediate entourage, and that the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) could not set up headquarters in Greece permanently.

But the spokesman told reporters: "He may come and live here for a reasonable period of time."

The invitation had been communicated to Mr. Arafat, the spokesman added.

Greece has given the PLO strong verbal support since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, but until now government spokesmen had insisted there was no question

of any Palestinians coming to live here.

Mr. Arafat visited Athens last December for talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who had been elected this country's first Socialist leader three months earlier.

In June, Mr. Papandreou drew a sharp diplomatic protest from Israel by comparing the invasion of Lebanon with the actions of the Nazis.

Last month, Greece offered help in any settlement of the Lebanon crisis but it attached important conditions.

It said it would provide ships to help evacuate Palestinian commandos from Beirut, but only if Mr. Arafat approved. It also offered to contribute up to 300 men for a peacekeeping force in Beirut, if the United States, the Soviet Union, Lebanon, Israel and the PLO all gave their agreement.

## Thursday's OAU summit unlikely

TRIPOLI (R) — An African summit due to open in Tripoli on Thursday is unlikely to meet because of a continuing row over the Western Sahara, conference sources said.

The sources said 20 countries which have boycotted a preparatory ministerial session were not expected to attend the planned summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

They are objecting to the presence of delegates from the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), proclaimed by Polisario front guerrillas.

The Polisario, which has been fighting Morocco for six years to achieve independence for Western Sahara, was admitted to the OAU at a ministerial session in Addis Ababa last February. Nineteen states, led by Morocco, walked out in protest.

Conference sources said the boycott was likely to be extended to the summit because apart from opposition to the SADR, some African states did not agree with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's foreign policies.

"With the procrastination and continued uncertainty, quite a few are advising their people not to come to avoid possible embarrassment," the sources said.

Some irritated delegates privately accused Libya of delaying proceedings in the hope of reaching a quorum as radical ministers met again Monday for informal talks to produce a political declaration.

The sources said the projected declaration charged those countries which have boycotted the meetings with responsibility for the stalemate.

They added that if the OAU summit fails to take place, Col. Qadhafi may be tempted to play host to a restricted summit of radical African states backing the Polisario.

## Cape Verde optimistic

PRAIA, Cape Verde (R) — Prime Minister Pedro Pires of Cape Verde left Monday for Tripoli expressing optimism that a planned summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) would take place in spite of a split among its members.

Mr. Pires, who said he hoped the OAU would be able to overcome its present crisis, told journalists this island republic was opposed to the existence of ideological blocs in Africa.

The Cape Verdean prime minister said there was a need for a "dynamic OAU, capable of providing support for African countries in their struggle for development."

Cape Verde, Portuguese colony until its independence in 1975, follows a policy of strict non-alignment.

BEIRUT (R)

— Israeli siege forces and Palestinian fighters exchanged artillery fire in the southern suburbs of Beirut Monday and the Palestinians said the Israelis had moved tanks up to new positions.

The intermittent shelling broke out at five a.m. (0300 GMT), 12 hours after a ceasefire ended Israel's fiercest bombardment of West Beirut in eight weeks of war.

Eyewitnesses said the fire continued sporadically until late afternoon in suburbs to the east of the paralysed airport, overrun by Israeli forces Sunday.

The Palestine news agency WAFA accused the Israelis of breaking the ceasefire and said "Israeli tanks took up new advanced forward positions at several points along the front line."

In East Beirut, the Israelis moved a large column of tanks and armoured personnel carriers overnight to the area around the national museum, eyewitnesses said.

The committee is due to have a long-awaited meeting Tuesday, the sources said.

main crossing point between the besieged western and the eastern sectors of the city, was heavily bombed and shelled in Sunday's assault.

The Israelis, who man the crossing point on the eastern side, normally keep a tank and a couple of other tracked vehicles near the museum.

The eyewitnesses said, there were now some 30 tanks in the area.

Efforts resumed, meanwhile, to secure the withdrawal of the estimated 6,000 Palestinian fighters besieged in West Beirut to avert a feared Israeli assault on the city.

### Habib steps in

Government sources said U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib met Brig. Nabil Kreitem, head of the Lebanese side of a Palestinian-Lebanese committee which is due to hammer out details of the withdrawal.

The committee is due to have a long-awaited meeting Tuesday, the sources said.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has stated its need for a complete end by all parties to the hostilities around Beirut as a prerequisite for success of the peace mission headed by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib.

The PLO itself is reported to have proposed that the commandos be dispersed among four Arab countries — Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt — with Damascus as a staging point.

The sources said the PLO was still studying Mr. Habib's reported proposals.

The U.S. envoy also met President Elias Sarkis and discussed the latest ceasefire and the United Nations plan to send observers to monitor it, Beirut Radio reported.

### Reagan meets Shamir

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan told Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir Monday it was imperative to end the "constantly escalating violence" in Lebanon and to provide essential services, food and medicine to West Beirut.

## Yemeni leaders meet King Fahd

BAHRAIN (R) — The presidents of South and North Yemen arrived in Saudi Arabia Monday night for talks which an official spokesman said would focus on the Lebanon crisis. The Saudi press agency said the two presidents had a working dinner with King Fahd soon after they arrived in Jeddah from the North Yemen capital of Santa. President Ali Nasser Mohammad of South Yemen and President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen last met in May to continue negotiations on proposals to merge their countries, which border Saudi Arabia. President Saleh is a frequent visitor to the kingdom, a major aid donor to his country, but this is the first visit to Saudi Arabia by the Marxist South Yemeni leader since January 1980. The spokesman, quoted by the agency, said the two Yemens felt the crisis required mobilisation of all Arab resources and freezing of inter-Arab disputes.

## Israel postpones decision on U.N. ceasefire plan till later this week

JERUSALEM (R) — Israel appeared reluctant Monday to accept the United Nations plan for sending ceasefire observers to Beirut and it put off a decision until late this week.

Foreign ministry officials said they did not want to get bogged down on secondary issues that might hold up negotiations on the evacuation of Palestinian commandos trapped in the Lebanese capital.

The cabinet would not discuss the U.N. plan until Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir returns from talks in Washington, one official said.

Prime Minister Menachem

Begin had insisted on a full cabinet debate before deciding whether to cooperate with the U.N.. he added.

Israel's action effectively destroyed U.N. Security Council hopes of rushing in a team of ceasefire observers to monitor the shaky ceasefire that began around Beirut Sunday night, Western diplomats said.

"We would hope there would be a very quick decision," the official told reporters.

In a report to the council Sunday night, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Lebanon wanted the U.N. monitors and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had told him it would do its utmost to cooperate with them.

U.N. waits

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A United Nations spokesman urged Israel Monday to make a "very quick decision" on a Security Council proposal to send ceasefire

observers to Beirut.

Confirming there had been no formal response from the Israeli government to the Council's resolution, adopted unanimously Sunday, the spokesman said there was no specific time limit for a reaction.

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Mr. Perez de Cuellar reported to the council Sunday night that Israel had withheld agreement to the resolution pending a cabinet decision.

Mr. Kaddoumi accused the United States of supporting all Israel's military operations in Lebanon and said: "Israel enjoys U.S. backing for its attempt to storm West Beirut."

He criticised what the PLO regards as lack of Arab support for the commandos trapped by the Israelis in the Lebanese capital.

"Arabs should stand up to this ferocious assault because their continued silence is completely unjustified," he said.

U.S. blamed

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Mr. Dajani was apparently referring to a statement made last week by an Arab League ministerial committee, in which the PLO and the Lebanese government were represented.

The statement, issued in Jeddah, said the PLO agreed in principle to withdraw its fighters from West Beirut.

Mr. Dajani was speaking after a 90-minute meeting with Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali, at which two other members of the PLO mission here were present.

## Kaddoumi doubts if Israel would okay U.N. plan for observers around Beirut

KUWAIT (R) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official, Farouk Kaddoumi, said Monday he doubted Israel would agree to the deployment of United Nations observers around Beirut to monitor the latest ceasefire. Mr. Kaddoumi, the PLO's chief foreign affairs spokesman who is on a tour of Gulf states, told reporters: "I doubt that Israel will accept this."

He added that Israel had rejected previous U.N. resolutions, and was likely to turn down the latest one.

The PLO had welcomed the Security Council resolution, which was adopted Sunday following fierce battles between Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos in West Beirut, Mr. Kaddoumi said.

The resolution demanded a halt to all military action in Lebanon and authorised U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to deploy U.N. observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut.

Ahmed Dajani, a PLO rep-

resentative in Cairo, told reporters: "The American policy seeking an evacuation of the Palestinians (from West Beirut) blocks efforts made to solve the Beirut problem."

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# HOME NEWS



At the signing of the agreement on Monday IBO Director-General Norman Davy (second from left), with Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh and Under-Secretary Peter Salah to his left. Mr. Adnan Bayyat, engineering counsellor to the ministry (standing) looks on. (Petra photo)

## British consultants to study building short wave transmitters

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Information Monday signed an agreement with the British consultancy firm International Broadcasting Consultants under which the latter will conduct studies for establishing several radio transmitting stations in Jordan.

Under the JD 589,168 agreement the firm will conduct a feasibility study, carry out necessary

surveys of the project sites and prepare technical specifications before floated an international tender for the construction of these stations and installing the transmitters.

The agreement, signed by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh and the firm's Director-General Norman Davy, and attended by Mr. Adnan Bayyat, engineering counsellor to the

ministry, stipulates that these preparatory works be completed in 52 months.

The new medium and short wave stations will be needed for broadcasts to North and South America, Europe, the Arabian Gulf, North Africa, Sudan, the western parts of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Eastern European regions, Canada, the western part of the U.S. and Arab countries.

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|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------|
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| METOR Voy 10        | 8.7       | 11.7    | 17.7      | 27.7  |
| PETER SHI Voy 03    | 13.7      | 17.7    | 23.7      | 2.8   |

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### TV & RÁDIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

|              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| MAIN CHANNEL | Koran             |
| 17:30        | Cartoons          |
| 18:10        | Smugglers         |
| 18:30        | Lobo              |
| 19:20        | Programme Review  |
| 19:30        | Local Programme   |
| 20:00        | News in Arabic    |
| 20:30        | Arabic Series     |
| 21:30        | Thought & Society |
| 22:00        | Arabic Series     |
| 22:30        | News in Arabic    |
| 23:00        | Midland Heights   |

#### RADIO JORDAN

|       |                               |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| 87.10 | Morning Show                  |
| 10:00 | News Summary                  |
| 12:00 | Morning Show                  |
| 12:00 | News Summary                  |
| 13:00 | Pop Session                   |
| 13:00 | News Summary                  |
| 13:00 | Pop Session                   |
| 14:00 | News Bulletin                 |
| 14:10 | Instrumentals                 |
| 14:30 | Country Music                 |
| 15:00 | Concert Hour                  |
| 16:00 | News Summary                  |
| 16:05 | Instrumentals, Old Favourites |
| 17:00 | Science Report, Pop Session   |
| 18:00 | News Summary                  |
| 18:00 | Top Twenty                    |
| 19:00 | Newspaper                     |
| 19:00 | Date with a Star              |
| 19:00 | Evening Show                  |
| 21:00 | News Summary                  |
| 21:00 | Evening Show                  |
| 21:50 | News Headlines                |

#### VOICE OF AMERICA

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| 05:00 | Daybreak 07:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and Technology |
| 18:15 | Feature: Science in the News 18:30 New Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: news 22:00 Special English News 23:15 Special English Feature  |
| 19:00 | Top Twenty  |
| 19:00 | Newspaper   |
| 19:00 | Date with a Star  |
| 19:00 | Evening Show  |
| 21:00 | News Summary  |
| 21:00 | Evening Show  |
| 21:50 | News Headlines  |

BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newswatch 06:30 Four Hands in Harmony 06:45 Financial News 06:55

06:00 Newswatch 06:30 Four Hands in Harmony 06:45 Financial News 06:55

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| American Centre              | tel. 41520 |
| British Council              | 361-7-8    |
| French Cultural Centre       | 37009      |
| Goethe Institute             | 41993      |
| Soviet Cultural Centre       | 44203      |
| Syrian Cultural Centre       | 39777      |
| Turkish Cultural Centre      | 65195      |
| Hays Arts Centre             | 65195      |
| Hussein Youth City           | 67181      |
| Y.W.C.A.                     | 41793      |
| Peter Shif                   | 64251      |
| Anman Municipal Library      | 36111      |
| University of Jordan Library | 84355      |

#### MUSEUMS

|  |
|--|
| Follida Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  |
| Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Cindel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays off). Closed Tuesday.  |
| Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mutawali, Jdeideh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesday. Tel. 20128. |
| Middle Eastern Collection: Memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Saturday. Tel. 64240.  |
| Open Air Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Closed Tuesday. Tel. 37169.  |

#### SERVICE CLUBS

|   |
|---|
| Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m. |
| Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at                              |
| 4:30 p.m. (Sunrise) Sharq   |
| 11:45 Dindar  |
| 12:45 'Aar  |
| 12:45 Maghreb   |
| 2:45 'Isha'   |

### ALECSO marks 12th anniversary Monday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal Monday spoke about the role of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) on the 12th anniversary of its establishment. He said that this organisation was instrumental in achieving cooperation in cultural and scientific fields among Arab states.

ALECSO, established in 1970, is designed to promote intellectual unity of Arab countries by means of education, to raise cultural standards, to enable the Arab states to participate in technical development, to establish specialised institutes, and to train experts for research in Arab civilisation. Jordan's national ALECSO

committee comprises representatives of ministries of education, foreign affairs, information, culture and youth, health, tourism, agriculture, labour, awqaf, occupied territories affairs, and communications in addition to the University of Jordan, the National Planning Council, the Natural Resources Authority, the Royal Scientific Society and Jordan Academy of Arabic.

Also Monday Dr. Tal chaired a

meeting of his ministry's coordination and planning committee.

The committee discussed a working paper for creating a computer

centre at the ministry at a cost of

\$1.750 million, and creating a service

for promoting educational research.

AMMAN (Petra) — Representatives from 12 Arab states and the Interpol Sunday evening ended a two day seminar on ways of combating narcotics in the Arab World. Recommendations issued at the final session included a call on all Arab states to conduct a social survey to determine the causes of drug taking and do research in methods to combat the practice in the Arab World; offering financial and technical assistance to Arab social institutions to help them execute programmes aimed at raising the living standards of their communities; increasing women's role in social activity and taking measures to

### British ladies earn JD 463 for local charity

AMMAN (Petra) — The ladies of the British embassy in Jordan (wives of diplomats and women who work for the diplomatic mission) organised on Monday a cake sale at the garden of the British military attache. The event, the first to be organised by the ladies of the embassy this year, was attended by 120 people, attracted by the home made cakes and the high tea which was also served there. Mrs. Allan Brown, organiser of the event and wife of the commercial attache, told the Jordan Times that she expected the event to realise some JD 500 which would help finance the Palestinian orphan refugees summer camp organised by the YMCA. The actual earnings came very close to the mark, at JD 463.

make compulsory education up to the age of 15.

The seminar also recommended that youth organisations should include activities and lectures to spread awareness among the youth about the dangers of narcotics; and that mental health centres be opened in various parts of the Arab World to treat addicts who are forced to continue taking drugs.

The recommendations also called for strengthening cooperation between police departments and other concerned authorities to combat addiction and drug taking.

### Meeting calls for fighting drugs in Arab World

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Studies start at Jordan's Hotel Training Institute

AMMAN (Petra) — Study has started at the Jordan Hotels Association's Hotel Training Institute and the 120 trainees there will receive practical training at a three-star hotel in Amman, according to the association's president Zuhair Ajlouni.

He said the trainees include a big number of university degree holders coming from various parts of the country who will be free boarders at the institute where they will study for six months after which they will be employed at hotels in Amman and go to the institute to receive evening classes for one and a half years after which they will graduate.

The institute now has a seven-member board of directors chaired by Tourism Director-General Michael Hamadeh, Mr. Ajlouni said.

### 52 merchants fined in court

AMMAN (Petra) — Fifty two Jordanian merchants have been fined between JD 20-200 by the military court for violating ministry of supply regulations. The military governor Monday endorsed the sentences.

### Money supply rises

AMMAN (Petra) — The money supply last May increased by JD 21,115,000 compared to April of the same year. The money supply in May was JD 1,286,011,000 compared to JD 1,264,896,000 in April.

### Industry aide back from Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Industry and Trade's Department of Energy Director Ibrahim Badran returned to Amman Monday at the end of a visit to Tunisia where he took part in a three-day meeting by the Arab Scientific Council.

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### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92305-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)  
08:45 Doha (RJ)  
09:00 Agaba (RJ)  
09:30 Cairo (RJ)  
09:45 Jeddah (RJ)  
10:00 Kuwait (RJ)  
11:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
11:10 Madinat (SA)  
11:20 Ankara (TA)  
12:10 Muscat, Dubai Bahrain (GA)  
12:45 Tunis, Athens (TUA)

13:30 Cairo (KAC)<br

# How safe is our drinking water?

**Because Jordan's water resources are scarce, the country has to cope with a number of other, perhaps more serious, problems.** *Samira Kawar reports*

**AMMAN**—In a country like Jordan, where water resources are relatively scarce and increased demand for domestic consumption, industrialisation and irrigation are obvious, the issue of guarding precious water resources against pollution takes on special significance.

Much has been said and written lately on the issue of how to best exploit Jordan's water resources and spare them from the evils of pollution, the inevitable hazard that accompanies urbanisation and industrialisation.

The Amman-Zarqa area is the most industrialised and densely populated in the country, so the issue of possible pollution of drinking water and irrigation resources there naturally takes on greater significance than in more rural areas, such as Ajloun in the north.

#### Academic research

Following a meeting with Health Minister Zuhair Malhas towards the end of last April, Amman Mayor Issam Ajlouni, whose senior aides also attended the meeting, declared that "the Amman water supply is healthy and fit for human consumption."

He said that tests are carried out "by the hour" in certain pumping stations to ensure against pollution and expressed the view that "most pollution problems are caused by the fact that people do not clean their water tanks properly." Can such a statement be backed up by solid facts? That is what the Jordan Times attempted to investigate.

#### Diverse authorities

The official bodies involved include among others the Water Supply Corporation (WSC), the Amman Water and Sewage Authority (AWSA), the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), the Ministry of Health, the Royal Scientific Society and recently, the Directorate of Specifications and Standards.

#### The sources

Where is the water we use for domestic consumption in Amman supplied from in the first place?

About 60 per cent of Amman's water supply (1500-2000 cubic metres per hour) is pumped from several wells to the east, north and south of Amman, according to AWSA Director Mohammad S. Kilani.

From Jan. 1, 1982, pumping operations from the southern pools in Azraq were discontinued because of evidence that the pools are drying up as a result of pumping away their water to Amman at rates that did not allow for adequate replenishment. Instead, 10 new wells were drilled in northern Azraq, and it is these wells which now supply Amman with at least 40 per cent of its water consumption.

#### Irksome point

One of the biggest bones of contention regarding Amman's water supply is the pumping of water from the northern wells in Azraq.

Some geologists and scientific academics strongly feel that although the allocation of some 8 million cubic metres of waters from Azraq per year for pumping to Amman is not unjustifiable, not enough is known about the exact quantity of replenishable water in Azraq so far. They claim that the decision to withdraw water from the newly drilled northern wells in Azraq may prove to be even more hazardous than pumping water from the southern pools.

The reasoning behind these claims stems from the fact that the ground water in northern Azraq actually supplies the southern pools with fresh water. The water in southern pools has already deteriorated to intolerable salinity levels and the level of the ground water underneath the pools is said to have dropped by one metre. It is feared that pumping water from the northern wells will decrease the amount of fresh water supplying the already depleted southern pools. Furthermore, salty intrusions from lower layers may affect the northern ground water supplies as a result of pumping away water in large quantities. This will not only further raise the already high salinity in the southern pools, but will also cause the ground water in northern Azraq to become saline as well.

#### Other views

But officials at the AWSA and

NRA have a different view of the matter.

AWSA's Mr. Kilani expressed the opinion that the measure to stop pumping water from the southern pools in Azraq and tap the ground water in northern Azraq would help avert the drying up of the southern pools. Experts, he said, have not yet agreed on the amount of water that can safely be withdrawn and replenished as far as the northern ground water supplies in Azraq are concerned. Most, however, agree that 8 to 10 million cubic metres per year is the safe upper limit for water that can be pumped out through the newly drilled wells and replenished, he added.

NRA specialists however, claim that studies carried out on the Azraq water bed indicate that a maximum of 12 million cubic metres per year can be pumped away from Azraq's northern ground water without increasing salinity in any way. This, say NRA specialists, is in addition to water that can be flushed out from the surface springs at an average annual rate of 14 million cubic metres.

NRA specialists pointed out that when 1,000 cubic metres of water per hour are pumped from the northern ground water reserves, the yearly amount of water withdrawn reaches about 8.7 million cubic metres. Added to this amount are the needs of the public and private sector in and around Azraq, estimated at 3 million cubic metres per year, bringing the maximum total amount of water pumped away from the northern Azraq ground water reserves to 11.7 million cubic metres per year—i.e. 0.3 million cubic metres less than the maximum amount of water that can safely be withdrawn, according to the above NRA calculation. This calculation, however, is based on the assumption that water is pumped out from the northern Azraq wells at a rate of 1,000 cubic metres per hour throughout the year, when in fact this rate goes up to 2,000 cubic metres per hour during the hottest months in summer. The possibility of exceeding the 12 million cubic metre limit therefore seems to be a valid assumption.

The salinity of water is usually measured by determining the rate of total dissolved solids in the water body in question and its electric conductivity. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is an umbrella term that includes such materials as sodium chloride, calcium salts, bicarbonates and sulphates; all dissolved in the water in the form of invisible minute particles.

Although salinity in water does not constitute a serious health hazard, it causes taste problems and a deterioration in the quality of water in general. It can also cause clogging and erosion of the pipes bearing the water from the pumping destination to consumers.

The maximum upper limit of TDS allowed by the WHO for long term intake of water is 1,000 parts per million (ppm). However, the desirable WHO level of TDS in drinking water is 600 ppm.

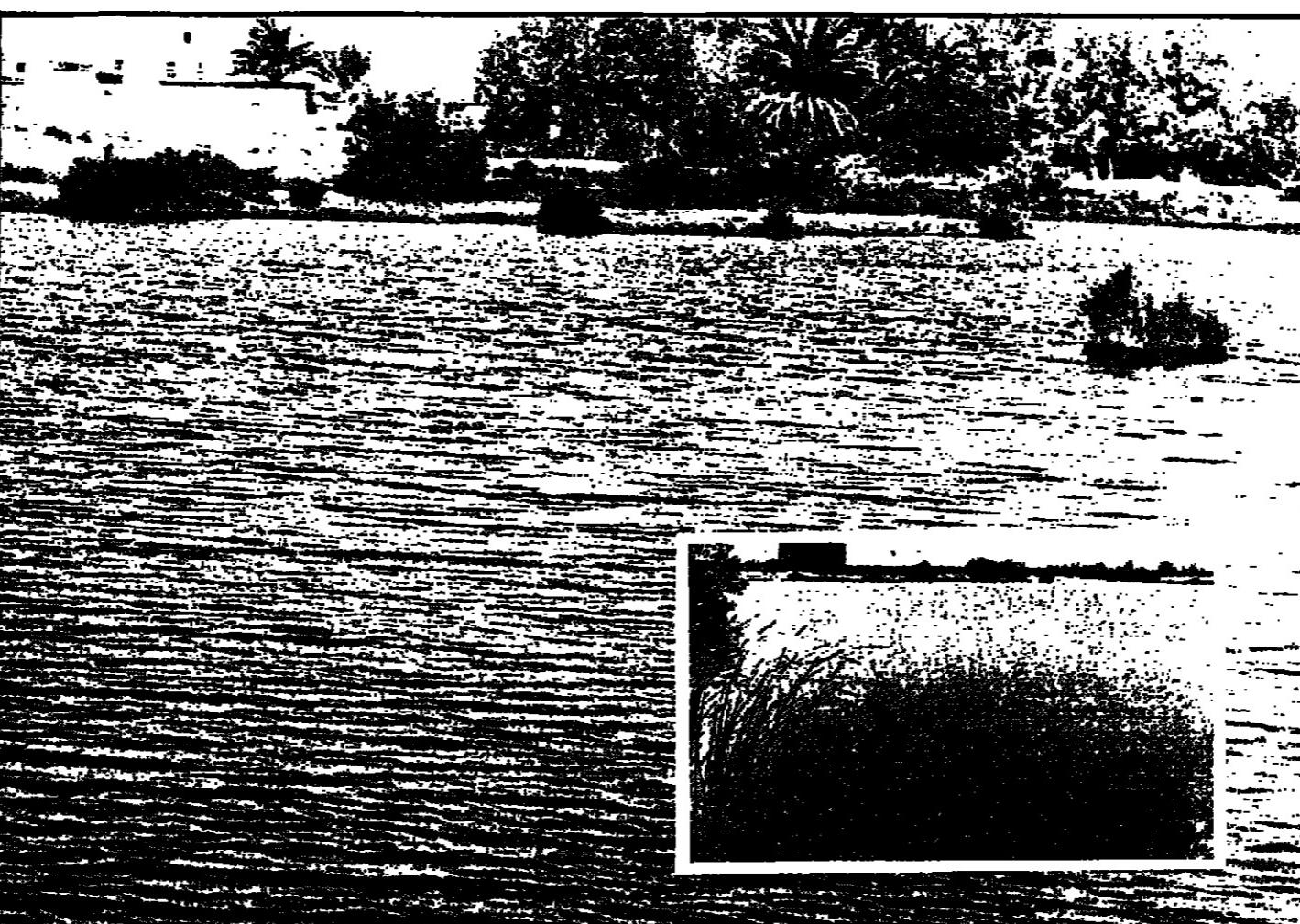
It is an already established fact that the southern pools in Azraq have a TDS level of 950 ppm. to 1,000 ppm. The northern pools have a TDS rate of 250 ppm. at this stage, but some researchers feel that as more water is pumped away and not fully replenished salinity migration and salty intrusions will cause the TDS readings to rise well above WHO desirable and even acceptable levels.

Given that water used for domestic consumption in Amman has a TDS of 500 to 600 ppm, some scientists point out that an average increase of 1,350 ppm. in TDS, will occur following domestic consumption as a result of using water from Azraq. Sewage water entering the Ain Ghazal Treatment Plant will, according to these claims, have 1,900 ppm of TDS, which unlike the organic waste in the effluent, are not removed during treatment at the plant. Once this water leaves the Ain Ghazal Treatment Plant, it joins the course of the Zarqa River and eventually joins the waters in the catchment area of the King Talal Dam for use in irrigation.

Those who hold that the water from Azraq will exceed WHO acceptable standards for salinity claim that if this water is over-exploited for domestic usage in Amman, it will eventually increase the salinity of the water collecting in the King Talal catchment area by 300 ppm, at least and lower agricultural productivity in areas irrigated by this water by 30 per cent of its present value.

#### Salinity debate

But NRA, basing its confidence



Pumping operations from the old pools of Azraq were stopped because too much pumping was giving them no time to replenish.

on its own calculations and tests regarding the way in which Azraq water reserves are to be exploited. It is sure that the increase in the amount of water from Azraq being pumped to Amman will not have "a significant or negative effect on the waters behind the King Talal Dam, on water used for irrigation in the Ghora and on agricultural productivity." But those who contend that drinking water is too saline in Amman as a result of drawing water from Azraq are not very convinced.

Mr. Kilani strongly denies such claims. "There is no discrimination whatsoever between one area and another in Amman in the process of pumping water for domestic consumption," he told the Jordan Times. He went on to explain that the water supplied from Azraq and the wells around Amman is transferred to several pumping stations, where it is mixed, and then pumped to other parts of Amman. He stressed that water at these pumping stations is mixed and pumped homogeneously to all parts of the city alike.

One main water pool and pumping station is located at Ain Ghazal; another, in Jabal Al Ajin, and a third in Ras Al Ajin. He also pointed out that the slight turbidity in drinking water which people ascribe to salinity is actually due to the fact that water is chlorinated as a precaution against vibrio cholerae and other pathogenic organisms. Ever since the cholera outbreak last year, Amman's water supply has been chlorinated at a level of 2 ppm at the pumping stations. This level drops down to ½ ppm at the termination of the water supply network, but this level is still high enough to be detected by consumers and mistaken for salinity. Mr. Kilani said.

Mr. Kilani pointed out that AWSA and NRA are the two official bodies responsible for monitoring the salinity of drinking water in Amman. He pointed out that WHO standards for acceptable salinities in drinking water range from 350 ppm to 650 ppm, and said that tests showed that the water used by people throughout Amman has a salinity of "less than 500 ppm." He also said that salinity in water changes very slowly and that it only increases in production periods.

The question of salinity in the drinking water of Zarqa can not, however, be so easily dismissed. Some scientists and hydrologists believe that salinity in the Zarqa drinking water supply reaches over 1,000 ppm at times. This they ascribe to over-exploitation of the water resources around Zarqa. Zarqa draws its water supply from an area that is around Zarqa itself. The over-exploitation is due to Zarqa's ever increasing demands coupled with the pumping of large

amounts of water used for irrigation in the Dleil area. The result has been an overdraft of water supplies pumped out from the area's ground water reserves and a concomitant increase in the salinity of the upper and lower water aquifers.

NRA specialists ascribe the increase in the amount of dissolved salts in the Zarqa water supply to the chemical composition of the water itself and of the rocks surrounding these water deposits. They suggest that salin-

ity is the water we drink in Amman polluted with organic materials and heavy trace metals such as lead and mercury? Does it have a rate of salinity that is higher than World Health Organisation (WHO) acceptable standards? Some results revealed during a six-part seminar sponsored by the geology and engineering departments at the University of Jordan between Feb. 10 and April 21 reflected serious worries on the part of the academicians that this might indeed be the case. Their tests, no doubt, were preliminary and their results by no means absolutely conclusive. At times practitioners from the field severely questioned such results, coming as they did from academicians engaged in purely scientific experiments, rather than in actual hydrological work. However, the results of these tests remain real enough to provoke serious thought on what might be happening to our water resources.

ity can be lowered by mixing Zarqa's current water supply with fresh water from other sources or, alternatively, by desalination. But they point out that the desalination alternative has the drawback of being a very expensive process.

Another, and more pressing question, however, is whether some of the drinking water supplied to Amman and its suburbs might be polluted with organic wastes such as phenols, and inorganic heavy metals, also known as trace elements.

The springs and wells in the area between Amman and Ruseifeh supply Amman with about 1.7 million cubic metres of water per year. It is feared by some experts that the pollutants present in the Zarqa River, which runs through that same area, may seep into its water resources and become present in drinking water at levels that exceed WHO desirable levels, and even WHO acceptable levels.

Trace elements that can be present in water include elements such as magnesium, nickel, calcium, manganese, iron, cadmium, mercury and lead. Some of these

chain, they are not eliminated from the body, but accumulate in certain organs and cause serious diseases. Lead and mercury are particularly toxic if they exceed WHO accepted standards and can cause central nervous system damage, kidney malfunction and damage to cell membrane permeability. Cadmium causes Itai-Itai disease: Fragile bones, skeleton disorders and kidney damage.

Organic pollutants in the Zarqa River mainly come from the Ain Ghazal treatment plant, which discharges its treated effluent into the river. The plant is Amman's only sewage treatment plant at present and is overworked by at least 50 per cent of its original maximum capacity. It receives some 300,000 cubic metres of influent a day. Obviously, the treated effluent discharged into the Zarqa river is not as free of organic wastes as it ideally should be following treatment. Moreover, not all residential areas in Amman are linked to the sewage network system, and it is therefore not an unlikely possibility that some organic matter from unconnected cesspools may find its way into drinking water

from factories. Ground water samples in general, remained within acceptable limits of organic as well as inorganic pollutants, but showed signs of beginning to get increasingly affected by pollution in surface waters.

For example, WHO standards specify that mercury concentrations should not exceed one part per billion (p.p.b.). Mercury levels in samples taken from the Zarqa river ranged between 0.4 p.p.b. and 5.6 p.p.b. near a certain factory. Lead, which comes from liquid battery, car fuel and paper factories, was found to be present in surface waters in concentrations exceeding the WHO acceptable standard of 50 p.p.b. and reached 80 p.p.b. in some cases. The level of chromium has reached highest WHO desirable levels in surface waters. Excess chromium intake is thought to be a contributing factor to the development of malignant growths in the respiratory tract. It is present in the waste waters of factories manufacturing dyes and ink and wastes and is also discharged by power plants. Cadmium and nickel levels in the surface waters tested exceeded WHO upper limits. In ground water samples tested, iron, nickel and lead approached or exceeded acceptable WHO levels.

The study will deal with all water resources and sources of pollution in the Amman-Zarqa water basin. NRA expressed willingness to supply the Jordan Times with a copy of the report that will be written when this study is concluded. The report will indicate levels of all trace elements present in water resources in the Amman-Zarqa water basin, NRA officials said.

Regarding organic pollutants and COD levels in the Amman-Zarqa river, NRA officials said it was only natural that waste waters flowing through the river bed should have a high COD level.

However, wells in the shallow aquifer, which had mostly been licensed for use in irrigation in the first place, had COD levels no higher than 30 milligrams per litre. Nitrates, which are an indication of sewage intrusion, were present at levels of 120 p.p.m.

Ground and surface waters were also tested by the same academicians for organic pollutants. One very general indicator of organic pollution is the presence of phenolic compounds. They occur mainly in domestic waste water, and in petroleum, plastic and tanning industrial waste waters. The limiting amount of phenols in drinking water according to WHO standards is between one and two microgrammes per litre.

All surface water samples tested showed phenol levels in excess of WHO standards, reaching as high as 23 microgrammes per litre in some samples.

An analysis of 21 ground water samples revealed an average level of 1.9 microgrammes of phenolic compounds, but also revealed that ground water resources may be in danger of exceeding acceptable WHO standards.

Another indicator of organic pollution in water is its chemical oxygen demand (COD), which is determined by the level of organic matter in the water. The upper WHO limit for COD in drinking water is 10 milligrams per litre. The EEC countries have a considerably higher standard allowing for 30 milligrams per litre as an absolute maximum for the level of COD in drinking water.

The level of COD is indicative of the presence of non-biologically or chemically degradable organic compounds discharged by pesticide, insecticide and plastic industries. Some of these organic compounds are aromatic, chlorinated hydrocarbons, and happen to be known carcinogens. One such category of carcinogenic aromatic hydrocarbons are the vinyl compounds, discharged by the plastic industries. It is important, however, to stress that high COD levels are an indication of the possible presence of such carcinogenic compounds, and that more specific chemical tests are needed to definitely establish their presence.

It is also not clear which official body is responsible for keeping an eye on the operation of these factory treatment plants. The Royal Scientific Society, the Ministry of Health and AWSA all seem to be involved. It is also not clear how often these factory treatment plants are visited by inspectors. NRA specialists say that the Defence Regulation 202 issued in July 1980 made it obligatory for all factories along the Zarqa-Amman river to install their own treatment plants and forbade them to discharge their industrial waste materials and waters into the river before having treated them first. But it is still not clear whether any or all of these factories have finished installing their treatment plants, whether these treatment plants are of satisfactory standard and whether they have actually begun operating regularly.

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In ground water samples tested, COD levels ranged between 0.5 milligrams per litre (the detection limit) and, in one exceptional case, 250 milligrams per litre, bringing the average COD levels to 50 milligrams per litre—also in excess of both WHO and EEC standards.

But NRA specialists cautioned that the distinction must be clearly made between waste waters and between water that is used for domestic consumption and other purposes such as agriculture. They pointed out that it was natural for waste water that contains untreated industrial pollutants to contain these pollutants in levels as high, if not higher, than those mentioned in the tests carried out by academicians.

According to these results, water resources in the Amman area in general classified as lightly used for drinking and domestic consumption, they are still free of these organic and inorganic pollutants, NRA specialists stressed. Certain pollutants such as zinc and iron had been detected in one well in Hashemiyeh (near Mafraq) near a pipe factory, they pointed out. Zinc had been detected at a concentration of 5.3 p.p.m. and iron at a concentration of 2.1 p.p.m. They further pointed out that mercury present in sur-

face waters had been coming from only one specific factory, that the problem had been tackled and that NRA has no evidence of the presence of mercury in other ground water resources. NRA did not provide any other figures for levels of trace elements in surface and ground water resources, but NRA specialists pointed out that in addition to "monitoring the quality of water and levels of pollution throughout the country," NRA is carrying out a study that will complement one carried out in 1973.

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As for wells in the deep aquifer, which include those used by AWSA for supplying Amman with drinking water, NRA specialists stressed that "they are free of organic pollutants" and COD levels in those wells are almost too low to be detected. They said that a COD level of 250 milligrams per one litre, as detected in one test sample by a university chemist, was totally incorrect. The highest level for COD in ground water resources was 10 milligrams per litre, NRA officials stressed.

But scientists and researchers who warn that pollution of our water resources is a grave threat, are not prepared to accept the logic that considers surface waters and ground waters (shallow aquifers and deep aquifers) in separate categories. They stress that infiltration of pollutants, particularly organic pollutants, from surface waters to ground waters is always possible and to be expected in the long run if pollution of surface waters continues. They feel that it is necessary to take immediate and stringent measures to further control water pollution from increasing in surface waters and spreading to ground water resources. They point out that it is possible to clean up polluted surface waters, but that once ground water resources become polluted, the damage is irreversible.

AWSA's Mr. Kilani's evaluation of the general water situation in Amman is that it is quite acceptable, but not "excellent". But he stressed that every new well is thoroughly tested by NRA before its fitness for domestic consumption is determined. No well is ever used for pumping water for drinking purposes if the tests do not conclusively prove it fit, he emphasised.

NRA officials said that they carry out periodic tests on water resources regularly. The frequency of these tests varies from one water resource to another. Water resources that are in danger of pollution are tested "once a month, twice a month or once a week." Water resources farther away from polluting effects are tested "less frequently".

Mr. Kilani pointed out that in a country like Jordan, where water resources are very limited and precious, one has to make use of available resources as best as possible and be satisfied with an acceptable situation, rather than rejecting use of available resources and aiming for an unrealistic ideal situation.

He pointed out that one way to solve Jordan's water problems that is being considered is to pump water over all the way from the Euphrates river in Iraq. Since these statements were made, however, a new bright outlook has suddenly bloomed, promising an end to Jordan's water problems for years to come. Water gushed forth from a newly discovered artesian well in the northern area of Al-Mukhaybeh. It seems that this new well is the

# Jordan Times

## This is the right moment

**IN ISRAEL,** internal opposition to Prime Minister Begin's policies in Lebanon looks more subdued today than at any time since (Defence Minister) Sharon's army reached the southern outskirts of Beirut. To an optimistic (perhaps pro-Arab) observer, this can perhaps be easily explained: Israel now needs all the strength it can muster, not only to defend itself against a hostile world but also to get out of its own predicament in Lebanon.

It is not at all true that, with all its military might, Israel can storm and conquer West Beirut. Not that -- with much more bombs and rockets -- it cannot destroy what is left of the city; but simply that the Israeli army needs much greater strength than that it deployed for Sunday's 14-hour operation to do it.

If it took Israel that long and cost that much to advance 1,200 metres along the western border of Beirut airport and 200 metres in the east (by Israeli estimates), it is not difficult to imagine what it would take to reach Beirut Port from the south -- political climate permitting, of course.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### *Al Ra'i:* One day, the U.S. will understand

Israel's attempt to storm Beirut on Sunday ended in failure. Its 180,000 shells which poured on the city in 14 hours did not succeed in dislodging the fighters from their positions.

Israel said it wanted the attack to help Philip Habib in his efforts to pressure the Palestinians to leave the Lebanese capital but it really aimed at completely destroying the Palestinian armed struggle.

When the bombs were pouring on Beirut, Israel's Defence Minister Ariel Sharon was talking in an American television interview about a new Israeli map of the Middle East region. This clearly indicates that the American-Israeli conspiracy to break the Arab will and impose foreign hegemony on the region is in a race against time.

Another point worth noting is Saudi Arabia's warning to America that it should bring about an immediate ceasefire. Saudi sources said that the warning implied a threat to American interests. This means that it was the threat to these interests that prompted America to stop the fighting.

Well then, why can't the Arabs come to a

unanimous agreement vis-a-vis these American interests? And why can't the Arabs take practical steps to check U.S. involvement in a war against the Arab Nation and thus abort the American-Israeli conspiracy?

Israel seeks to destroy the armed struggle which proved successful against the U.S. in Vietnam, in Nazi-ruled Europe and now in Lebanon. But, with a few thousand fighters repelling multitudes of enemy forces, we believe that this principle will survive and Israel's attempts will fail. Once again we tell these lazy Arabs who shirk their responsibilities that events are moving fast and Beirut is a symbol of all other Arab cities and capitals. What is happening there is a prelude to destroy the Arab character and Arab capitals. The American-Israeli conspiracy has imposed the battle on the Arabs and therefore they have no alternative but to fight and repel the aggression. The time will come when the U.S. will realize the dimension of its folly by colluding with the Zionists against the Arab countries which had been safeguarding and protecting American interests.

**Al Dustour:** In contradiction with today's spirit

Many of the world's intellectuals, including Jews, warned the world as early as the beginning of this century that the Zionist idea bears the seeds of racism, and said that a Zionist state would be a source of danger not only to the Arabs but also to the Jews and the world at large.

In total contradiction with the spirit of the age, the world Zionist movement embarked on implementing its horrible and wicked plans claiming that it would introduce Western civilisation to the Middle East region and asking the world's help for reuniting displaced and homeless Jews who, it was claimed, had suffered from Hitler's persecution and anti-Semitism.

In their endeavour to achieve their goals the Zionists have ever since been assisted and supported by the most influential imperialist power:

the United States. At the time of the creation of the U.S. has not only been placing its political, military and financial resources at the disposal of the Zionists but has also been justifying the Zionists' ugliest crimes and massacres against the Arabs.

Today, we witness another act of the tragedy against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples with Israel pouring an average of 200,000 shells a day on Beirut. Who bears the responsibility, Israel or America? It is of course the United States. Why then should the Arabs remain silent? Why do they open their countries wide for the Americans? Why don't they deal with the U.S. as an enemy which should be driven out of the Arab World and treated with hostility in every respect and everywhere?

## JORDAN IN THE YEAR 2000

By Dr. Zaki Ayoubi

## Towards more business-government dialogue

THE DEVELOPMENT of Jordanian industry in the next two decades must be guided by a long term and well articulated industrial policy. It is asserted that for such a policy to be formulated, a sustained and sophisticated dialogue has to develop between government, industry and labour.

The business-government exchange of views and ideas has been intermittent and has suffered from lack of follow-up. But the basis of a dialogue was established. The year 1980 was the last time that conferences were held in which private sector representatives met with governmental officials at the highest level. One meeting was held in May 1980 in which private sector representatives met with the late Prime Minister Mr. Abdul Hameed Sharaf, and ministers of Finance, Supply and Industry and Commerce, along with other ranking governmental officials. Another conference was held in September 1980, in which the role of the private sector in the current Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) was discussed. The conference was chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. It was also attended by key ministers

and officials. Both meetings, hosted by the Chamber of Industry, were helpful in evolving an agenda that reflected the respective concerns of both the private sector and government. Both meetings revealed the crucial importance of developing a dialogue, the aim of which would be the national interest in developing a growing, healthy and competitive industrial sector.

The government indicated a number of key concerns in the May 1980 meeting:

1. The increase of production levels in both industry and agriculture.
2. The generation of employment opportunities that can utilise the graduates of schools, colleges and universities.
3. The use of modern technology methods.
4. The induction of lower cost of living and reduction of high profit margins.
5. The allocation of more financial facilities for productive projects.
6. The attraction of funds to be invested in Jordan.
7. The encouragement of savings and the channelling of savings to production.
8. The participation of the banking sector in the activities of construction sector.
9. The encouragement of business to enrich public life, i.e. expansion of the social responsibility of business.

The meeting in September 1980 generated several working groups. These groups produced a number of papers of various issues related to the role of the private sector in the Five-Year Economic Plan. These papers proposed several of the concerns of the private sector:

1. The unfair competition between imported and locally produced products whereby the selling price of many local products is controlled by government while the price of similar imported products is not.
2. Several concerns regarding the policy of taxation and customs.
3. The severe competition between imported products and similar products produced in Jordan.
4. The high cost of energy, water and land for industrial use.
5. The negative effects of the

immigration of skilled manpower.

6. The low level of productivity.

7. The difficulties arising from an irregular transportation system especially as it is related to exporting of goods.

8. The need for stable rules and regulations relevant to industry in order not to undermine the basis of feasibility upon which industries are established. Several proposals were made to deal with each of the above concerns.

It can be suggested that the above points reflect the macro economic concerns of the government. The business sector is concerned more with operational problems. This reflects in a way the views of economists on the governmental side and managers on the business side. Both of the agendas are valid and important. However, the following elements have been missing:

1. A dialogue was initiated but no follow-up occurred. Channels have to be established for regular meetings and discussions. Circumstances do change, new

ideas can develop, priorities have to be established. All this cannot be done in an off-base.

2. Further efforts in the dialogue have to be preceded and accompanied by research into the relevant issues. A dialogue does not mean conversation. The discussions have to be serious and sophisticated in order to reach results. This might require the attraction into the dialogue a group that is mostly out of the national debate: the academicians.

3. In order to bring the dialogue into focus, we have to spend a lot of effort on deciding what industrial capability do we want to be excellent at in the following two decades. What should be our industrial niche? What products can we specialise in? For it is the answer to these questions that will bring coherence and rationale to our efforts.

The year 1980 saw the seeds of a dialogue between government and business. The strength and quality of our industry in the year 2000 will be greatly affected by the strength and quality of our collective efforts now.

hostilities began, however, the White House has delayed formal notification to Congress of a new order of F-16 fighter-bombers, due in 1983.

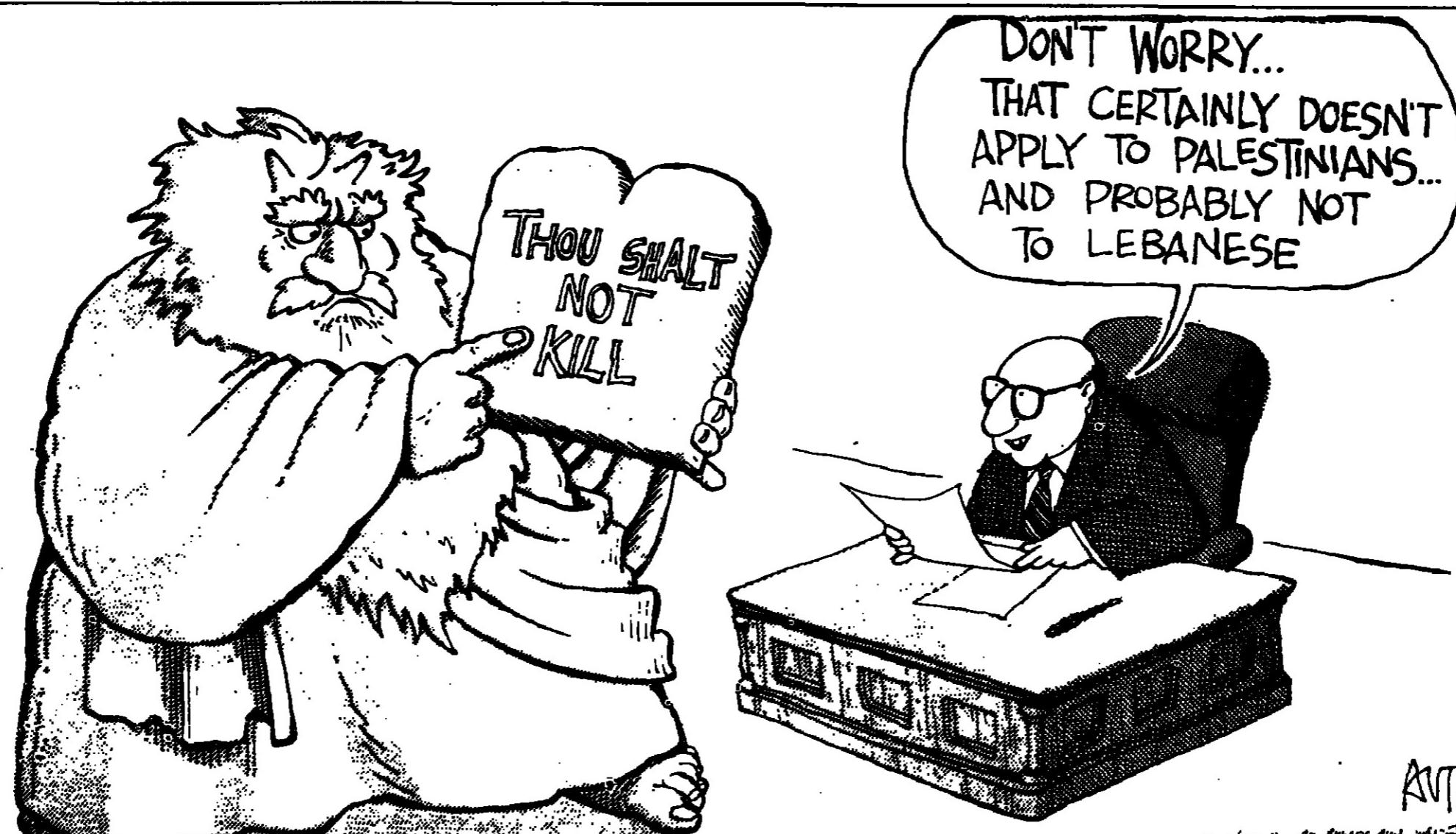
### Love affair with Mehr

Sharp criticism of the Begin government has become increasingly common in Congress. "The love affair with Israel from the time of Golda Meir is gone because of Begin," said Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts. How can I be concerned about human rights in El Salvador and the Soviet Union and not speak out on Lebanon?"

In the months ahead, Israel could find its military aid challenged because of its prowess in Lebanon. Representative Mickey Leland, a Texas Democrat, said he had come back from Lebanon feeling that Israel's military supremacy was so unchallengeable that future military aid should be subject to "closer scrutiny" on the ground that it might not be needed to preserve Israel's military superiority over the Arabs.

Eight other representatives, led by Mary Rose Oakar, an Ohio Democrat of Syrian descent, and Nick J. Rahall, a West Virginia Democrat of Lebanese descent, have introduced a resolution calling for a halt in all American military aid to the Middle East if it is determined that American equipment is being used for aggressive purposes.

"By killing Lebanese, the Israelis have given other parts of the Middle East a voice," said Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland. "I think when they crossed the Litani river and went beyond the PLO sanctuary in southern Lebanon into Lebanon proper, at that point the Israelis changed something in the atmosphere here."



By Michael Littlejohns  
Reuter

**UNITED NATIONS** — India may replace China as the most populous nation within 30 years if the current Indian trend continues and China achieves its goal of zero population growth, according to a new analysis.

The just-published international encyclopaedia of population, which makes the projection, also notes that old people are among the world's fastest growing groups.

The authors, scholars assembled by Columbia University's Centre for Population and Family Health, say that by the year 2000 there will be 349 million persons

## India may break Chinese record as most populous nation

aged 65 or more in developing countries alone, 74 per cent above the 1980 totals.

China, which has held censuses since the 11th century B.C. and is now conducting another, is expected to report an even billion population later this year. The mid-1982 estimate of India's population was just over 711 million.

Dr. John Ross, the encyclopaedia's editor-in-chief, said in an interview that if China's current low population growth rate held or was reduced and India's rate of two per cent continued, the

Indians would be ahead by the year 2010.

Addressing demographers and others at a U.N. meeting to launch the encyclopaedia, which is published by MacMillan at \$125, Dr. Ross said that despite the recent easing of the global population growth rate, levels are still too high and concern for the over-all problem must remain.

Rafael Salas, head of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, told the same audience that population questions that were unpalatable or unmentionable in the U.N. system as recently as

1969 now rank among the priorities in national development planning and were universally recognised.

Still, he said, some U.N. delegates needed to be educated on the subject.

The encyclopaedia remarked on China's change of heart on birth control.

"The objectives for the future include popularising the one-child family as an ideal for all of China and limiting the size of the population to less than 1.2 billion by the year 2000," the authors of the China section said.

They add that there has been a marked change in China's official attitude towards science in general and the social sciences in particular since the downfall of the "Gang of four."

MacMillan published the encyclopaedia in a project with Columbia University's medical college.

In the section on resources and population, Ronald Ridder of the World Bank and Elizabeth Cecelski of the International Labour Office conclude that while the average person in 1982 is better off than his parents or

grandparents were, there are severe problems with the distribution of these benefits.

There are more poor people, the poorest countries have benefited least and the gap between developed and developing nations has widened, the authors state.

Predicting that low-cost petroleum resources will last well beyond the year 2000, they observe that the principal danger is not the imminent exhaustion of supplies but increasing dependence on energy resources from a politically unstable region.

"During the next quarter to half century, the world will be faced with a series of transition problems requiring the substitution of one resource for another, in particular shifting from reliance on petroleum and natural gas to other fuels. In the process, some countries and groups within countries will be hurt, while others benefit, they said.

With uncertainties and risks mounting, the world may become an increasingly dangerous place. They advocate restricting population growth in order to slow the speed with which many problems

must be solved and to reduce the ultimate global population that would have to be sustained once zero growth was reached.

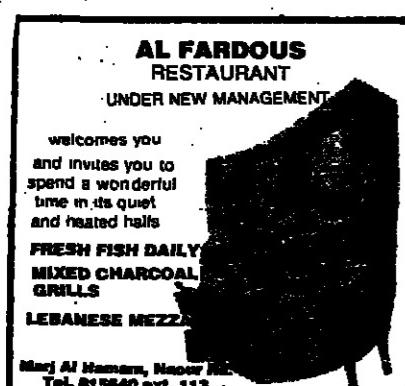
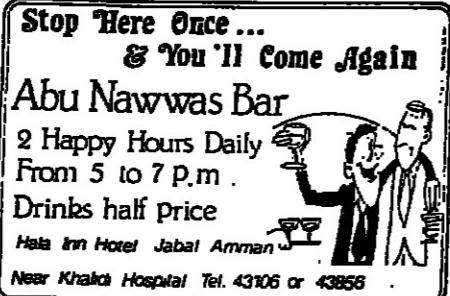
"Each new human birth entails an additional packet of resource and environmental problems," the U.N. scientists observed.

The U.N. presides over the bulk of total population assistance to the developing world, which has grown 100 times in two decades to about \$500 million annually, 70 per cent of it for birth control programmes.

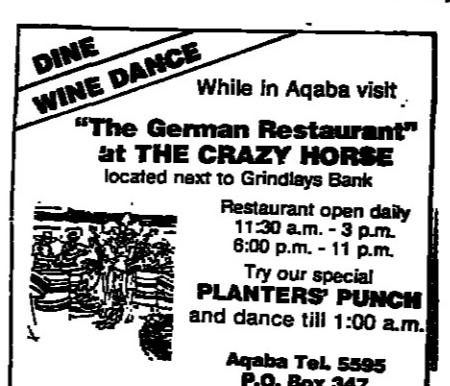
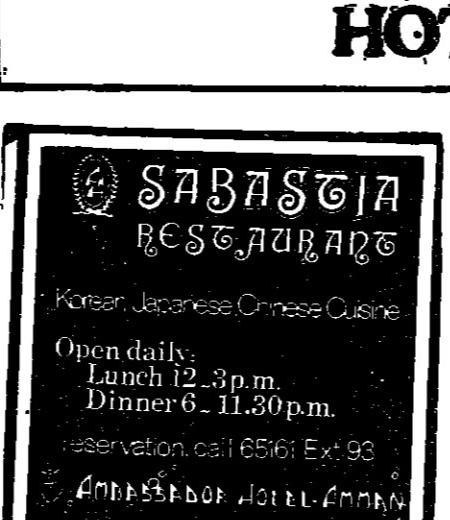
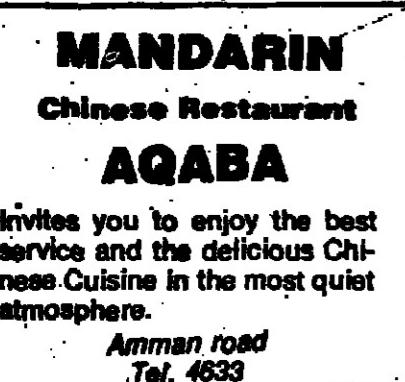
Asia and the Pacific region have received the largest shares of this aid. The United States is the principal donor, followed by Japan, Sweden, Norway and West Germany.

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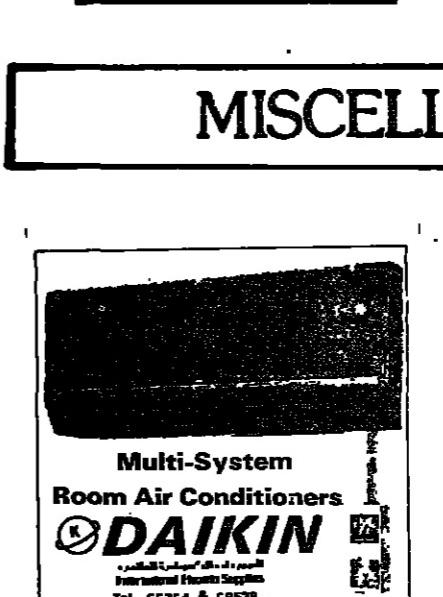
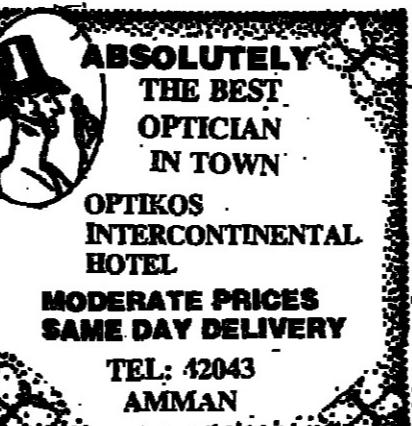
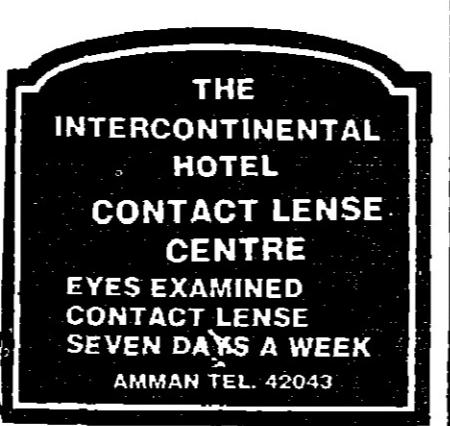
## AQABA



## HOTELS



## OPTICIANS



**REPORTS****E.German scores first record at World Swimming Championships**

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (R) — East Germany's Petra Schneider surged to the first world record of the World Swimming Championships with an astonishing surge of power in the 400 metres individual medley.

The 19-year-old Olympic champion from Karlmarkstadt showed her speed right from the start—she was a body-length ahead by the 150-metre mark—to win the gold medal in 4:36.10 minutes, beating the world mark of 4:36.29 she set in Moscow in 1980.

The big surprise of the first day's racing Sunday was the split-second defeat of Rowdy Gaines, America's 200 metres freestyle world record-holder. He was pipped at the post by 18-year-old West German student Michael Gross who surged out of a perfect last turn to touch home eight-hundredths of a second ahead.

But a thrilling photo-finish win by Atlanta-born Steve Lundquist in the 100 metres breaststroke final went some way towards compensating U.S. disappointment. The 21-year-old world record-holder made up a fractional loss of speed in the turn to grab the gold from Canada's Victor Davis.

The other event of the day, the women's 100-metre freestyle went much as predicted with East

German powerhouse Birgit Meineke staving off a strong challenge from Annemarie Verstappen of the Netherlands. Jill Sterkel of the U.S. took the bronze.

Schneider's performance had the packed stadium in Guayaquil, Ecuador, on its feet cheering her to the record. The neck-and-neck battle for the silver went almost unnoticed as defending world champion Tracy Caulkins of the U.S. was beaten by the other East German Kathleen Nord.

"I was pretty sure after 200 metres that I would win," Schneider told reporters afterwards. "I expected that Tracy would be a much tougher and much closer, and I was surprised that Kathleen beat her."

Caulkins, 19, who won five golds at the last championships in West Berlin four years ago, lost ground on the backstroke leg. "I'm really disappointed that I couldn't beat Nord for second, but there wasn't enough left on the freestyle," she said.

Gaines was clearly stunned by his defeat and slumped against the poolside for about a minute after the others competitors had left the water.

"He's devastated," said a close friend. "He came second four years ago. He didn't come here to come second."

**Langer retains West German Golf Open title**

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Defending champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany beat Britain's Bill Longmuir in a play-off to retain the West German Open Golf title here Sunday.

Longmuir forced the play-off after firing an eagle three at the final hole to card a last round 68 and draw level with Langer on a nine-under-par total of 279.

Langer began the final round by going out in a five-birdie 31 to catch O'Connor, who fired three birdies and an eagle in his 33.

The Irishman edged in front again with another birdie at the 11th but Langer rallied with a birdie four at the 14th and a par four at the 17th, where O'Connor pushed his approach wide of the green.

Longmuir, playing in the match behind, turned in 34 and kept the pressure on Langer, forcing the eagle from the German at the 503-metre 18th. The defending champion struck a massive drive and a five-iron to two metres.

Langer's win takes him into third place in the European money list with over £37,000 (\$66,600).

**Tanvier of France defeats Skuherska of Czechoslovakia**

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — Ninth-seeded Catherine Tanvier of France defeated Marcelle Skuherska of Czechoslovakia 6-5, 5-7, 6-1 in the opening round of the U.S. Open clay court tennis championships here Sunday.

Czechoslovak Renata Tomanova of Czechoslovakia, battling tendinitis in her right wrist, beat 18-year-old American Beth Herr 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Other results (U.S. unless stated):

Susie Masicar beat Beth Norton 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.

Bana Gilbert beat Kim Stein-

mets 6-2, 6-2.

Susan Rollinson (South Africa) beat Felicia Raschiatore 6-1, 6-1.

Pilar Vasquez beat Lele Forood 6-4, 6-2.

Kathleen Cummings beat Barbora Rossi (Italy) 6-3, 6-1.

Ain Hendrickson beat Iva Budarova (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4.

Kathy Henry beat Liliana Guisan (Italy) 6-3, 1-6, 6-4.

Jennifer Mundel (South Africa) beat Anna-Marie Fernandez 6-3, 6-3.

Vicki Nelson beat Germani Chaco 7-6, 6-4.

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**Lendl topples Clerc in semifinal of Grand Prix tournament**

NORTH CONWAY, New Hampshire (R) — Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl toppled defending champion Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina 6-4, 2-6, 6-4 in the semifinals of the \$200,000 Grand Prix tennis tournament here Monday.

Lendl's final opponent will be Spaniard Jose Higueras who captured the last five games to beat Australian Peter McNamara 6-3, 6-1 in the other semifinal.

Lendl, who lost a memorable semifinal against Clerc here last year, appeared on the point of walking out of the match in the second set after being distracted by off-court noises.

**Foreign motorists rally through Peking**

PEKING (R) — The first foreigners to motor overland to Peking since the Chinese communist takeover arrived here Sunday in a saloon car, three vans, a station wagon and a small truck.

They had accidentally run down three chickens, suffered 10 flat tyres but no major breakdowns and had been watched by big crowds sometimes extending several kilometres along the roadside, they said.

The drive—a test run for a planned car rally next spring covered huge areas of Chinese countryside where foreigners have not been seen since at least the communist victory in 1949.

Phil Taylor, Executive Director of the Hong Kong Automobile Association and an organiser of the rally, told journalists that after driving 3,300 km across China from Hong Kong, which they left on July 23, he was confident the rally would be a great success.

He said the only casualties on the test run, the three chickens, were clearly unused to the sight of cars on China's narrow and twisting roads.

Foreigners are normally banned from driving between Chinese cities, except from Peking to the port of Tianjin 150 km away.

The Chinese had agreed to provide special 85 octane petrol from tankers placed about every 500 km, he added.

There would be speed stages on rugged empty roads while drivers would be expected to go at a moderate pace for the rest of the time to prevent accidents.

Mr. Taylor said the rally would take three days and three nights, including a compulsory overnight stay in the central city of Wuhan.

The Chinese had agreed to provide special 85 octane petrol from tankers placed about every 500 km, he added.

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**Romanian breaks long jump world record**

she bettered the previous world mark on her fifth leap.

Ionescu, who won bronze medals at this year's indoor European Athletic Championships at Milan and at the World University Games in Bucharest last year, said afterwards: "I am happy. It was difficult when Anisoara reached 7.15 metres, because I had only one attempt left. I think I made a perfect jump."

Cusmir said: "I thought the record was mine after that jump. Now I am looking for my revenge."

Doina Melinte clocked the world's best time this year for the women's 800 metres which she won in one minute 55.05 seconds, a new Romanian record.

**Botham's devastating bowling sweeps England to victory in first test against Pakistan**

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — All-rounder Ian Botham, smarting from two batting failures, took his revenge on Pakistan Sunday with a devastating burst of bowling that swept England to a 113-run victory in the first cricket test here.

Pakistan, needing 313 to win the opening match of the three-test series, were nought for two wickets after Botham removed Mudassar Nazar and Mansoor Akhtar in the opening over of their second innings.

It was a stunning reverse from

which the touring side were never likely to recover and they were all out shortly after tea for 199. Their captain Imran Khan was top

scorer with 65 but his innings was no more than a belligerent gesture in the closing stages of a match that had already slipped through Pakistan's grasp.

On the same Sunday a year ago, also at Birmingham's Edgbaston ground, Botham took five Australian wickets for one run in 28 balls to sweep England to a dramatic victory after they had apparently been left no escape route.

On this occasion Pakistan had a good, if not outstanding, chance of beating England for only the second time in 28 years but Botham's explosive early blow knocked the life out of them.

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**TIME**

*The World News Magazine*

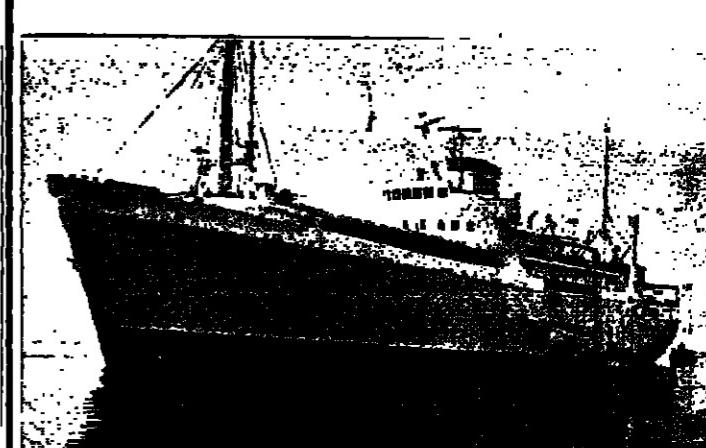
Turnaround at Fiat

Success story at Fiat

Comback at Fiat (all with Europe cover on Italian automaker)

A new dialogue in the Aegean (Turkey and Greece doing more talking, less quarreling)

Upheaval in Amsterdam (druggies making life miserable for the straights)

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# Shipping fleet exodus from the Greek flag is growing

ATHENS (R) — Greece's merchant fleet, the largest in the world, is facing what government officials and shipowners agree is the most serious crisis in its post-war history.

A record 482 ships totalling 12,03 million Gross Registered Tons (GRT), roughly a quarter of the fleet in tonnage terms, is currently laid up, mainly due to the world recession, and Merchant Marine Minister George Katsifaras says the number will rise to at least 1,000 by the end of the year.

Prospects in both the tanker sector, which accounts for 37 per cent of Greek registered tonnage, and dry cargo shipping, accounting for 61 per cent, will remain bleak for the rest of this year and probably most of 1983, he told Reuters.

"We can't do anything about the state of world trade. What are

trying to do is make sure Greek docks can cope with the number of lay-ups we are going to face," he said.

The world tanker market is still suffering the effects of the oil crisis of 1979, which led to Western efforts to reduce oil consumption.

Demand for oil has been further cut by the world recession which has also been particularly hard on "cross traders." Cross traders are ships which do not carry their own country's goods, and they are a major source of Greek shipping revenue.

At present Greece has 133 tankers laid up, totalling 8.37 million tons, and 349 dry cargo vessels, of 3.65 million tons.

Sources close to the Union of Greek Shipowners (UGS), the industry's powerful lobby group, said they saw no prospect of an upturn in the shipping business before next year.

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whom they employ.

Figures issued by the merchant marine ministry this week gave some of the strongest evidence so far that an exodus from the Greek flag is growing.

Of 21 ships lost to the Greek registry in the week to July 28, sales to foreign interests accounted for nine and flag changes for 12.

In recent months, flag changes have accounted for only a quarter of losses to the registry.

An agreement under which owners were allowed to hire limited numbers of seamen from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh expired at the end of last month, and Mr. Katsifaras has promised a statement soon on the question of foreign crews.

Shipping sources say that on other issues, relations between the UGS and the government appear to be improving after getting off to

a rough start when the Pasok (Socialist Party) came to power 10 months ago.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou alarmed shipowners by saying shipping policy would be based on the idea of a "genuine link" between the flag a ship flew, its ownership and its crew.

**S. Arabia postpones decision on oil prices**

LONDON (R) — Saudi Arabia has put aside any decision on lowering oil prices at least for the time being, according to the industry newsletter, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW).

The New York-based publication said Monday that it looks as if the world's biggest oil exporter has decided to make no changes in production or prices while its leaders devote their attention to the more pressing political problems of Lebanon and Iran.

"Every unit drop in output of 100,000 cars represents a 55 to 60 cents a share reduction in 1982 earnings at GM and a 70 cents cut in earnings at Ford," Mr. Zaglio of Lehman Brothers said.

He said the production cutbacks indicate that a rebound in sales "may not be in the cards until 1983."

Mrs. Keller said increased sales of large cars — which are more profitable to makers — further cuts in overhead costs and stable petrol prices would be prime forces behind a continued rebound in profits.

"But interest rates must come down to guarantee a substantial recovery in car sales," she added.

PIW estimated that Saudi production has drifted down to around six million barrels a day at the end of July from 6.6 million in June amid the continuing worldwide slump in demand.

## FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 3, 1982

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Your mind is most active in a logical way to be more successful in your line of endeavor. Let higher-ups know your views and come to a better meeting of minds with them.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Discuss new ideas with associates and find a way to gain more success. Be more businesslike in regular routines.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can improve your business and social status by making right contacts early in the day. Pay your bills promptly.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Be objective in studying your goals and then you can make needed improvements. Accept a worthwhile social invitation.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Take the time to plan the future wisely. Turn romantic affairs into stepping stones to greater success.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Know for sure what your true aims are and take the right steps to gain them. Social activities can make you happy now.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study what your standing really is in the community where you live and take steps to improve it. Strive for happiness.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Obtain the data you need now for a new plan you have in mind. You have to use accepted methods to be successful now.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Come to a fine accord with your debtors and creditors by being more reasonable. Avoid spending money on the frivolous.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact financial experts for advice you need. Come to a fine accord with associates. Establish more harmony at home.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Schedule your time and activities wisely. Concentrate on business affairs and spend less time on social activities now.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get together with those who can help you to advance in your line of endeavor. Your creativity is high now.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Show more cooperation with family members and increase harmony at home. Listen carefully to what a newcomer has to say.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## Will '83 models boost U.S. car market?

CHICAGO (R) — U.S. carmakers, making money again after paring back overhead expenses, can now only hope that new models about to roll off assembly lines will ensure the profits they so desperately need after running up losses of \$5.5 billion in two years.

But as the industry closes down for the summer holidays and re-equipment plants to make 1983 models, analysts and economists predict that sales may not fully recover until next year.

They fear that the current rebound in profits could fizzle later this year if the sales recovery is delayed.

General Motors (GM), Ford and Chrysler earned more than \$1 billion in the first half of 1982, compared with a net \$60 million in the same period of last year when only GM reported a profit.

But with the recovery stemming largely from sharp cuts in overhead expenses, industry analysts said the big three have little left to trim from balance sheets and must

look to a revival in demand from buyers.

The analysts do not see that likely to happen soon.

The main concern is over high interest rates that deter Americans from buying on credit while encouraging them to invest any spare cash for returns considerably above current inflation.

The interest rates are also seen as a prime factor delaying the nation's recovery from a recession that has thrown millions out of work — including more than 200,000 in the car industry.

"Current depressed sales in the car industry are a reflection of a profound weakness in the general economy," said analyst Maryann Keller of the Wall Street firm Paine Webber.

"If interest rates stay high, car sales will not improve this year. They could go off a cliff," she added.

Several analysts said domestic car sales in 1982 could fall to eight million units, including more than

two million imports, from 8.5 million last year.

Ward's Automotive Reports, an industry newsletter, said scheduled production cuts by U.S. makers indicated that production might drop 13 per cent this year to \$333.4 million last year and a loss of \$762.5 million in 1980.

She expects Ford to lose \$250 million, compared with deficits of \$1.06 billion last year and \$1.5 billion in 1980 while Chrysler would earn \$300 million.

The third-ranked company, which recently had a surprise success by reintroducing a U.S.-made convertible to the market, is a much leaner company after coming close to bankruptcy with losses of \$1.71 billion in 1980 and another \$76 million last year.

Its balance sheets were helped by the sale for \$172.1 million of a subsidiary that makes tanks for the army. The deal boosted the company's cash reserves to \$1.1 billion which, analysts said, could fund several quarters of con-

tinuous losses.

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"But interest rates must come down to guarantee a substantial recovery in car sales," she added.

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The New York-based publication said Monday that it looks as if the world's biggest oil exporter has decided to make no changes in production or prices while its leaders devote their attention to the more pressing political problems of Lebanon and Iran.

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"But interest rates must come

# WORLD

## Loyal Kenyan troops control Nairobi after abortive coup

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan government troops appeared firmly in control of Nairobi Monday following an abortive attempt by dissident air force personnel to topple President Daniel arap Moi and his civilian government Sunday.

Scattered shooting continued in the capital Monday but diplomatic sources said many of an estimated 300 to 400 rebels at the centre of the attempted coup were now believed to be killed or rounded up.

Large parts of central Nairobi were almost deserted with shops and offices closed. Rare passers-by held up their hands and identity papers to avoid being mistaken for rebels or rebels.

There was fierce shooting early Monday around the Hilton Hotel in the city centre when rebels, who apparently spent the night in a neighbouring building, fired on

security forces.

The hotel management said one Japanese tourist had been killed during the clash from his hotel window and two other foreigners had been wounded.

Diplomatic sources said one foreign woman was killed by a misdirected mortar bomb elsewhere in the city but casualties among foreigners appeared light. There were no official details of casualties among the rebels, troops or looters.

Many of the Hilton's 350 guests were terrorised throughout Sunday by rebels with automatic rifles who invaded the hotel and by looters who ransacked ground floor shops.

The management said one young woman from the United States had been raped and three hotel staff were shot and wounded.

President Moi and his cabinet met Monday and decided that a 13-hour overnight curfew was to be imposed on Nairobi and Nanyuki district some 200 kilometres to the north would continue until further notice.

The government also announced the closure of the University of Nairobi and ordered students to return to their home areas.

Some students demonstrated in the streets in support of the rebels Sunday.

There were few details about the scope of the rebellion which the government said had been carried out by a small group, mostly air force personnel. Diplomats said they had probably been inspired by non-commissioned air force officers.

Some reports spoke of military trucks removing bodies but there were few precise details of casual-

ties. The government did however appeal for blood donors Monday.

Diplomatic sources said the rebels appear to have included junior air force officers and that there was only scant organisation in both the planning and execution of their attempted coup.

The core of the rebel forces was made up of air force combat troops trained to guard bases and other installations, the sources added.

The same sources said army units took control of air force installations at Embakasi and Easleigh near Nairobi overnight.

They were carrying out mopping-up operations at the air force base at Nanyuki early Monday, the sources added.

The curfew in Nairobi and Nanyuki comes into force at 6 p.m. (1500 GMT) and ends at 7 a.m. (0400 GMT).

## Polish authorities remove floral cross from square

WARSAW (R) — Police removed a floral cross, which has become a symbol of opposition to martial law, from a Warsaw square Sunday night in a protracted tug-of-war with the people who lay fresh flowers at the spot daily.

Hundreds gathered at the cross on Saturday and Sunday in an almost continuous demonstration over the weekend, when underground leaders of the suspended Solidarity union signalled a fresh campaign of opposition to martial law.

The flowers and surrounding candles in Central Victory square were removed by police on Saturday night but replaced by people bringing fresh bouquets on Sunday.

The cross has been removed several times when official parades were staged on the square but has always been replaced by people.

The cross, some 12 metres (40 feet) long, was first laid just over a year ago to mark the spot where the coffin of the late primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński stood for an open-air funeral service.

Since then knots of people gather daily, singing and praying, and crowds gather in defiance of martial law on anniversaries and special days.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOHEN

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**North-South vulnerable.**

**East deals.**

**NORTH**

♦ A Q 54

♥ A Q 64

♦ K 10 85

♦ K

**WEST**

♦ 8

♦ 10 76

♥ J 8 75

♦ K 10 2

♦ 7 4 3 2

♦ A Q 6

♦ J 10 4 3

♦ A Q 9 7

**SOUTH**

♦ K J 9 3 2

♦ 9 3

♦ J 9

♦ 8 5 5 2

**The bidding:**

East South West North

1 ♦ Pass Pass ♦ 1 ♦

Pass 4 ♦ Pass Pass

Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♦.

Bridge is really a simple game. You take your tricks and give the opponents theirs. Of course, sometimes you have to do that in the right order!

Despite East's opening bid, North-South had no trouble reaching their game. At his second turn North correctly jumped to three spades despite the fact that his king of clubs was probably useless. Since he had doubled in the balancing position, a raise to two spades would have confirmed only a full opening bid.

West led the jack of clubs

to the king and East's ace, and East returned a low club. Declarer ruffed in dummy. Since East surely held the king of hearts and ace of diamonds for his opening bid, the problem is to keep West off lead until the diamonds are established for a heart discard. There is no problem if East also holds the queen of diamonds, but what if that card is with West?

If you draw two rounds of trumps, ending in your hand, and then run the jack of diamonds, East wins and returns a trump and you are lost. Even coming to hand with one round of trumps is too many, for East will force dummy's trump honors with club ruffs and so promote his ten of trumps.

Nagorski told Reuters he was very surprised by the move.

"I had no idea this was going to happen. The charges are quite bogus and I can only guess that they just did not like what I have been writing about the Soviet Union and wanted to get rid of

me," he said.

He denied posing as a Polish tourist or attempting to violate Soviet rules on foreigners' movements.

Nagorski said the foreign ministry told him that his press accreditation was being withdrawn immediately but that he would have a reasonable amount of time to prepare his departure.

Several American journalists were expelled from Moscow in the 1970s. The last was Associated Press correspondent George Krinsky in February 1977, who was accused of violating currency regulations and espionage. He denied the charges.

Anne Garrels, the Moscow cor-

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